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Chicago. World's Columbian Exposition, 1893

AFTER FOUR



CENTURIES



THE

WORLD'S FAIR

THE

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA



TO BE COMMEMORATED BY AN

International Exposition

AT

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

1893.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
CHICAGO,
1893.

When this Pamphlet is furnished to inquirers the replies thereto are marked in blue pencil. Additional copies will be supplied on request to any address, by

MOSES P. HANDY,

Chief of Dep't of Publicity and Promotion,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

World's Columbian Exposition.

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TWO years ago the United States, as a representative nation of the New World, began to consider the propriety of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, by inviting the nations of the Old World to visit her shores. The closing decade of the most remarkable century in the Christian era, coinciding with the anniversary of an event unequaled in the history of this sphere, suggested the uniting of all mankind in a celebration of peace. The land where necessity and courage had fostered industry and wealth, presented a fitting scene for such a gathering. Columbia, the youngest among the continents of the civilized world, should act the part of hostess at the celebration of her four hundredth birthday, by extending to the world an invitation to commemorate the event in a display of the material evidences of the progress of the human family. And such a commemoration should be called the World's Columbian Exposition.

ACTION BY CONGRESS.

The result of the popular demand for such a celebration was an Act of Congress, approved by the President of the United States, April 25, 1890, which declares that "it is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the New World."

The Act further declares that "such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union, and this Continent, but those of all nations, as well, can participate, and should, therefore, have the sanction of the Congress of the United States."

To carry out this purpose the Act provides "that an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and product of the soil, mine and sea shall be inaugurated in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois."

A Commission is provided for, consisting of two Commissioners and two Alternates from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, and eight Commissioners and eight Alternates at large, all of whom have been commissioned by the President of the United States.

This Commission and a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, under the title of the "World's Columbian Exposition," are charged jointly with the task of making all needful preparations for the Exposition and conducting it to a successful termination. The Commission is composed of representative citizens of various States and Territories composing the United States, while the Directory of the Illinois Corporation embraces some of the wealthiest, best known and most successful business and professional men in the City of Chicago.

These two bodies are working in perfect harmony, with the common purpose of making the Exposition worthy of the great historic event it is designed to commemorate, and a fitting illustration of the

world's progress in civilization and in the various lines of human endeavor.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation notifying the world that the Exposition will be held at the time and place named in the Act of Congress, and inviting all foreign countries to take part in the same:

The Proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition, has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section 10 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an International Exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year.

And in the name of the Government and of the People of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

By the President:

BENJ. HARRISON.

JAMES G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State.*

DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

The Act of Congress provides for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition in the City of Chicago on the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, with appropriate ceremonies. The exact character of these ceremonies has not been determined, but a description of the same will be announced in due time.

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

The Exposition will open on the first day of May, 1893, and will close not later than the thirtieth day of October thereafter.

By Transfer
Geological Survey

MAR 16 1931

FOREIGN EXHIBITS.

Section eleven of the Act of Congress provides, "That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the Exhibition to sell for delivery at the close of the Exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe :

"Provided, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal."

Copies of the rules and regulations prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the admission of foreign goods may be had on application to the Director General.

Formal invitations to foreign governments, to participate in the Exposition and appoint representatives thereto, are being issued by the State Department at Washington, together with the regulations adopted by the Commission, which latter will be transmitted to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations for publication in their respective countries.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

Section Sixteen of the Act of Congress, in reference to the Exposition, provides: "That there shall be exhibited at said Exposition, by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission, and the National Museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such a Government exhibit, a Board shall be created to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe keeping, and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the Directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such Board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department, and one by the Directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the Fish Commission, such selections to be approved by the President of the United States. The President shall name the Chairman of said Board, and the Board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary."

This Board has been appointed, and is now actively at work making preparations for an exhibit, which it is believed will be fully illustrative of the rapid progress and advancement of the country since the organization of the Government.

One of the interesting features of the Government Exhibit will be a life-saving station, erected on the shore of Lake Michigan, and in operation, fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture and appliances now in use in all the life-saving stations of the United States.

STATE EXHIBITS.

It is confidently believed that every State and Territory in the United States will be officially represented at the Exposition by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, and by exhibits illustrating its resources and development.

Several State Legislatures have already made appropriations for this purpose, and the question is now under consideration by the Legislatures, now in session, in a number of other States.

Some of the States and Territories will, no doubt, erect buildings of their own, and those that do not do so will be afforded ample space for exhibits in the buildings erected by the Exposition management.

AWARDS.

Awards are designed to indicate some independent and essential excellence in the article exhibited, and as an evidence of advancement in the state of the art represented by it. They will be granted, upon specific points of excellence or advancement, formulated in words by a Board of Judges or Examiners, who will be competent experts; and the evidence of such awards will be parchment certificates, accompanied by bronze medals.

Such awards will constitute an enduring, historical record of development and progress, and at the same time afford exhibitors lasting mementoes of their success.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXPOSITION.

Under the Act of Congress the duties pertaining respectively to the National Commission and the Illinois corporation are duly set forth, and each branch of the Administration is already pursuing its line of work as therein mapped out. The financial management of the enterprise being vested in the Illinois corporation, executive power has, by mutual consent of both bodies, been deputed to the Director General, George R. Davis, of Chicago, Ill.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The Director-General is the Chief Executive Officer of the Exposition, and the work is divided into the following great departments:

A—Agriculture, Food and Food Products, Farming Machinery and Appliances.

B—Viticulture, Horticulture and Floriculture.

C—Live Stock, Domestic and Wild Animals.

D—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

E—Mines, Mining and Metallurgy.

F—Machinery.

G—Transportation Exhibits—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

H—Manufactures.

J—Electricity and Electrical Appliances.

K—Fine Arts—Pictorial, Plastic and Decorative.

L—Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music and the Drama.

M—Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention—Isolated and Collective Exhibits.

N—Forestry and Forest Products.

O—Publicity and Promotion.

P—Foreign Affairs.

Chiefs of Departments of Agriculture, and Publicity and Promotion, have been appointed by the Director-General, and the Chiefs of the other Departments will be named as the exigencies of the service may require.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Section Six of the Act of Congress creating the World's Columbian Commission, authorized and required said Commissioners to appoint "a Board of Lady Managers, of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said Commission."

In pursuance of this authority, the World's Columbian Commission, authorized the appointment of two Lady Managers from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, eight Managers-at-Large, and nine from the City of Chicago, with alternates respectively—said Board to be convened at such time and place as the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Commission should direct, and when so convened, to organize by the election of a Chairman and a Secretary.

By order of the Executive Committee, October 21, 1890, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the President of the World's Columbian Commission called a meeting of the Board of Lady Managers, on the 19th of November, 1890, in the City of Chicago, whereupon a permanent organization was effected by the election of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, as President, and Miss Phœbe Couzins, of St. Louis, as Secretary.

The Lady Managers invoke active co-operation with the various organizations of the several States and Territories, in the work of proposed exhibits, and invite all women's organizations to work with and through them. Nor will they neglect the foreign field. Auxillaries will be formed with the good offices of diplomacy in all foreign countries, with a view to securing a comprehensive, interesting and instructive exhibit of women's work in all lands. Where necessary, the Board will send its own agents to promote its purposes. A site, most desirable and commanding, has been secured, and a women's building, of appropriate design prepared by women architects, will be erected thereon.

FINANCES.

The Finances of the Exposition are in excellent shape, and fully warrant the statement that all the money necessary to make the Exposition a great success will be forthcoming.

The Illinois Corporation, known as the "World's Columbian Exposition," was first organized with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, which

has recently been increased to \$10,000,000, of which about \$6,000,000 have been subscribed, and it is believed that the entire capital will be available as required.

In addition to the above, the City of Chicago has authorized the issuance of \$5,000,000 in bonds, and it is, therefore, safe to say that fully \$15,000,000 will be provided in due time for the expenses of the Exposition. The United States will also appropriate from time to time, as maybe necessary, sums aggregating \$1,500,000 for the Government Exhibit and the expenses of the National Commission.

SITE FOR THE EXPOSITION.

A beautiful and suitable site has been selected for the Exposition, containing fully one thousand acres, charmingly situated on the shore of Lake Michigan.

Jackson Park, in the southern section of the City, has been selected as the site for the Main Exposition ; the Lake Front, near the heart of the City, for part of it, and the Midway Plaisance and Washington Park, adjoining Jackson Park, as reserves for possible other parts. Upon these parks there had already been expended nearly \$4,000,000 in improvements, prior to their being selected as the Exposition site.

It is intended to use Jackson Park, in its entirety, for Exposition purposes, leaving the improved parts, as much as possible, in their present condition, while the unimproved parts will be laid out in a manner appropriate to the whole plan of buildings.

The work of preparing the grounds for the Exposition is now in progress and leading architects, selected for the purpose, are busy making plans and specifications for the buildings. Ground was broken on the 27th of Jan., 1891.

Work will begin on the buildings in the spring, and their construction will be pushed so as to secure, beyond peradventure, their completion in ample time for the needs of the Exposition.

THE GROUNDS.

In the preparation of the grounds the present northern inlet in Jackson Park will be farther extended and become a large lagoon, enclosing the island now covered with an extensive body of native wood. This will afford a natural landscape and supply an episode of scenery in refreshing relief to the grandeur of the buildings, and, through its sylvan qualities, to the crowded and busy aspect that must be looked for almost everywhere else within the grounds.

From this lagoon a canal will continue the waterway southward along the main building, and into a large water basin which is to form the centre of a Great Square about which the principal buildings of the Exposition will be grouped. Fountains will be in operation in this basin, forming a brilliant spectacle in the sunlight, or when illumined by colored incandescent lamps at night. The banks of these land-locked bodies of water are to be finished in a manner appropriate to the various localities through which they pass. The borders of the canal and the basin in the court will have embankments of stone or brick, surmounted by parapets or balustrades of stone, iron, brick or terra-cotta, and opening upon steps and landings, for the use of boat-riding parties.

guns, four 6-inch guns, twenty six-pounders, and a number of smaller guns which will be mounted on the upper deck and on the military mast.

The vessels of which this building will be a prototype are the largest, the heaviest, and the most formidable of any ever built in this country. They are also equipped with torpedo tubes and torpedo boats, and protected by seventeen inch thickness of armor plating.

It is not probable that the interior model of the ship can be exhibited in a satisfactory manner, but these different interiors will be shown in models as far as practicable.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The Administration Building will be the terminus of all transportation lines, entering the Exposition grounds. Offices will be provided therein for bureaus of information, police, fire, public comfort, etc. It will combine architectural beauty with every facility for the dispatch of business.

MACHINERY HALL.

The Machinery Hall, which will be larger than any before built, will not only cover machinery in the ordinary sense, but will furnish a great central open space, spanned with wide trusses, where there shall be the best chance possible for the display of the different transportation exhibits.

Railway tracks are to be laid in all passages, and covered with the floors when not in use, so that heavy machinery may be moved about at will. These railway tracks are to lead out upon the main lines in the grounds, so that locomotives and cars may enter and depart without delay. Power houses and heating plants will be constructed in connection with this building.

MANUFACTURERS BUILDING.

The main building for manufactures is to be arranged to serve many purposes. In it, either on the ground-floor level or above, are to be special isolated rooms for judges and for special societies or committees. Here are to be restaurant and toilet rooms, toward the canal and toward the lake. The lighting of this building is to be especially cared for, and heating provided where necessary for comfort or to carry on any exhibit.

ELECTRIC AND MINING EXHIBITS.

The Electric and Mining exhibits are to occupy each a building across the canal from the Manufactories Building, each adapted to its purpose and furnished with power. The one for electricity is to be adapted not only for power-house and light station, but for all displays and contests in manufacturing and by companies or persons in that business; and to be in itself, when seen from a distance, an object of beauty by day or night.

This group of buildings, namely, the Administration, the Machinery, the Manufactories, the Mining and the Electric, are to form a whole in design; they are intended as a mass to be impressive, as a plan most convenient, and as structures to be very substantial. The materials

All walks and outdoor places for assemblages of people will be furnished with numerous seats and resting places, and will be paved with mosaics of brick, stone or concrete blocks, except where gravel or stone chips may seem more expedient.

The grounds will, of course, be highly ornamented with shrubs, trees, turf and flowers.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings will be impressive in appearance, and to afford protection when the weather is inclement, a grand arcade will connect the buildings so that inconvenience may be reduced to a minimum.

LAKE PIER.

Opposite the Great Square, a pier, to be of such form and direction as may hereafter be determined, will project into the Lake about fifteen hundred feet. It is to be so constructed as to form a safe harbor for the landing of lake craft.

The floor of this pier will slope gently from the shore, so that visitors may get an unobstructed view of the court and its surroundings, the paved beach covered with people, and the architectural grandeur of the most imposing and important buildings of the Fair.

A large restaurant and resting-place will be erected at the outer end of this pier, with a band-stand and dancing-floor in connection. This pier is intended to be a noted feature of the Exposition.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Government will furnish its own building and exhibits. A large open campus will be left for Government use and display.

Across the inlet from the Government Exhibit will be the building for the Fisheries. A building here, as beautiful as possible in appearance, will be erected of durable materials, and fitted with every arrangement and detail to carry on the propagation, subsistence, and display of water animals. A plant for heating will be supplied.

NAVAL EXHIBIT.

It is proposed that the exhibit of the Navy Department shall be in a building detached from the main Government exhibit. The building is to be in the form, and of the dimensions of one of the new armored coast line battle ships (two of which are being constructed in Philadelphia and one in San Francisco).

It is not proposed to build a fac simile of a ship in all details, excepting that part which is above the water.

The berth deck of this vessel will be used, in the main, as the exhibit deck of models and various other naval appliances, such as have heretofore been shown on the exhibition floor of the previous exhibitions.

The exterior, the main deck, the battery deck, and the military mast, will be a fac simile of the three battle ships now being constructed. The turrets will be in place, the guns in place, the boats in place, and, in fact, all the appliances as far as may be practicable.

The armament of these vessels, and which will be represented in the proposed building, will consist of four 13-inch guns, eight 8-inch

entering into their composition will be largely iron and masonry of brick and stone, though a free use will be made of terra cotta, wood and other materials.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

Without destroying the improved part on the north, the Horticultural Exhibit is to be placed there upon the open meadow. The building will be largely of iron and glass, and furnished with a plant for purposes of heating and ventilating. The large open green in front of the building will be used for the out-of-door horticultural exhibits. Among the trees near this location, and placed in a way to preserve them, will be a few small, finely-designed houses, either for the States or of some archæological interest.

An imposing entrance arch and Administration Station is to be placed on the Midway Plaisance, that may be permanent, and is therefore to be of lasting materials.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS.

The Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibits will be located in the southwestern portion of the park, where the land is comparatively high and well protected. For Agriculture, which includes food products, agricultural implements and machinery, a main building is to be erected, in size and arrangement adapted to every need of this great department, and having an independent heating plant. There is also a separate department for forestry and forest products.

For live stock the buildings are to be adapted to the needs as shall be expressed by those having this department in charge. In general there will be housing for stock and their attendants, and hospitals for the animals. There will be grand stands and display wings, and other buildings to meet all proper requirements. These buildings are to be temporary, but will be carefully designed with due regard to beauty and general effect.

Realizing the importance of the Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibits, it is the intention of the designers to make these departments interesting in plan and appearance by all the arts at their command. A proposition to set apart \$200,000 for cash premiums for the Live Stock Exhibits is being considered, and favorable action on it is expected.

ART EXHIBIT.

It is the intention to locate on the Lake Front Park, near the heart of the city, the buildings required for Department "K," embracing Fine Arts, Pictorial, Plastic and Decorative, and also a portion of Department "L."

Ample station facilities will be provided for the crowds who will make this ground a starting place for their visits to Jackson Park.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Among the various independent attractions which have been suggested in connection with the Exposition may be mentioned a tower 1,492 feet high, an immense mine showing the mineral wealth of the country, a floating palace hotel on Lake Michigan, a fountain of California wines, a coal palace, a corn palace, an exhibit of shoe and

leather industries of the world—for which latter purpose it is proposed to raise a fund of \$100,000 for a special building—and other ingenious devices.

LIGHT, HEAT, POWER, ETC.

ELECTRICITY.—The lighting of the Exposition will be by electricity, and much of the power to be supplied will be by the same means. Displays are to be made under fountains and water-ways, and possibly under the outer lake itself.

STEAM.—The special large plant will be at the Machinery Building, from which heat and power may be transmitted to the Administration Building.

In other places needing steam there will be separate plants.

GAS.—Gas is to be used as little as possible, and only when demanded for set purposes of manufacture, or very late lighting.

WATER.—An arrangement will be made with the City of Chicago to furnish all the water required for Exposition purposes.

All buildings for exhibits are to be designed with reference to the health and convenience of attendants and visitors, and provided with spaces for taking care of packing cases and extra goods, with due regard for the safety of the contents; but it is impossible to go into further particulars about the planning or exteriors at this early date.

SEWERAGE.—This work will be handled by those most expert, to insure a perfect fulfilling of its functions.

TRANSPORTATION.

All public passenger railways, whether steam, cable, electric or horse, will enter the Park at the southwest corner, though any of them may have stations at the Midway Plaisance, or other convenient places, if kept outside the grounds. Roads entering the enclosure will deliver passengers inside the Administration Building, and from this place an intramural, electric, elevated road will pass out through the grounds, entering buildings, where deemed advisable, and having convenient stations where necessary. It will connect with the station at the Midway Plaisance and pass back to the Administration Building by another route, thus forming a complete circuit, and making it easy to go from one place to another without walking.

Visitors once in the Fair will come out of the Administration Station upon the Great Square, where all the spaces will be very broad, affording ample room for the gathering or dispersing of large crowds. Wheeled chairs and other means of conveyance are to be always kept in attendance at this point.

DEMANDS FOR SPACE.

Large as the area for the forthcoming exhibit undoubtedly is, it will require the greatest circumspection on the part of those entrusted with the allotment of space to prevent its being inadequate. Already two States have signified their desire to occupy each ten acres of ground and as a means to filling the same, have decided to appropriate \$1,000,000 for their respective State exhibits, and to erect separate buildings for that purpose.

EXPOSITION OFFICES.

Commodious quarters have been fitted up in the Rand-McNally Building, at Chicago, Ill., and are now occupied by the Exposition officers, of both the Chicago Directory and the National Commission.

Visitors to Chicago, who feel an interest in the Exposition, are invited to call at the Exposition Headquarters, where any information they may desire on the subject will be cheerfully furnished.

INFORMATION FOR EXHIBITORS.

Copies of the classification, in pamphlet form, rules and regulations, blank applications to exhibitors, and all other necessary blank forms, as well as information which may be desired, and which is not contained in this pamphlet, will be furnished on application to

HON. GEORGE R. DAVIS, Director-General,
World's Columbian Exposition,
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

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M. H. DEYOUNG, California	Second Vice-President.
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A. B. HURT, Tennessee,	Assistant Secretary for the Ex. Committee.

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W. I. BUCHANAN	Chief, Department of Agriculture.
JOSEPH HIRST, Florida	Secretary, Installation.

CHICAGO.

THE EXPOSITION CITY.

In the selection of a location for the Columbian Exposition, the Congress of the United States encountered a difficulty such as no legislative body had ever experienced when considering such a subject. In older countries the capital ranks so far ahead of other cities that the mere suggestion of an international exposition carries with it the understanding that the seat of such exposition shall be the national capital. Thus London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other European capitals have been acknowledged to possess an unchallenged right to an international exhibition, whenever their respective countries have decided to hold such a celebration. In the United States, however, the spirit of democracy is carried out even to a rivalry between the great cities of the country. Thus it happens that there are at least five cities of such a metropolitan character that any one of them could adequately provide for the needs of an international exposition. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis are all of the rank of exposition cities. At any one of these the Columbian Exposition might have been held with fair assurance of success. Between three of these, New York, Chicago and St. Louis ensued a friendly contest as to which should have the honor of entertaining the visitors of the exposition. The result of this contest was the selection of Chicago, and the graceful acceptance of that selection by the country at large.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN METROPOLIS.

Chicago is the typical American City in age, extent and development. Sixty years ago, the population of Chicago, according to the government report, consisted of three families occupying log cabins—to-day it is the second city in the United States, having a population of 1,250,000, which also entitles it to the rank of seventh among the great cities of the world. The three log cabins mentioned in the government report of sixty years ago have multiplied into a city possessing over 2,000 miles of street frontage, a river frontage of nearly 50 miles, and a lake frontage of nearly 20 miles. Condemned half a century ago as an unhealthy swamp, the Chicago of to-day boasts an exceptional sanitary record, its average rate of mortality, 17.49 per 1,000, comparing favorably with any center of population of equal dimensions in the world. A little over fifty years ago Chicago was barely deemed of sufficient area to be admitted to the dignity of a city. To-day it comprises upward of 170 square miles within its municipal limits. Twenty years ago the city was devastated by a disaster unequalled in modern history, a conflagration which destroyed nearly twenty thousand buildings, resulting in a loss of \$200,000,000, of which, however, not a trace remains in the city of to-day.

MAMMOTH BUILDINGS.

Within the present city of Chicago are buildings of a magnitude such as are unequalled elsewhere, huge structures, ten, twelve, sixteen and even twenty stories in height, in one of which it is estimated that upwards of 20,000 people, or ten times the population of Illinois at the beginning of the century, have been present at one time. Nature herself has apparently aided the exertions of man in converting the swamp of fifty years ago into a magnificent metropolis. The average mean temperature from May 1 to November 30 being 59.6 Fahrenheit, during the past six years, varied between 39.9 in November to 75.5 in July. For the exceptionally favorable health statistics, Chicago is largely indebted to its unrivaled park and boulevard system. The parks proper include an area of nearly 2,000 acres. The boulevards offer an almost unbroken driveway around the central portion of the city, upwards of 30 miles long varying from 100 to 200 feet in width.

MARITIME TRADE.

Half a century ago the arrival of such a squadron as Columbus commanded four hundred years ago would have been an event of importance in Chicago, which today is the second port in the United States in respect to tonnage and the first in number of vessels arriving and clearing. Upwards of 25,000 vessels with a tonnage of nearly 9,000,000 tons arrive and clear each year.

In every branch of industry the progress of Chicago has been phenomenal to such an extent that the city itself will constitute one of the most remarkable exhibits of the century.

A PHENOMENAL INDUSTRY.

The single butcher shop which represented the meat industry of early Chicago, has given place to an industry which annually receives upwards of 10,000,000 head of live stock valued at \$200,000,000, and ships upwards of one thousand million pounds of dressed meats, besides one million cases of canned meat and barrels of pork. The human family further looks to Chicago as the food dispensary for an annual supply of nearly one hundred million bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in addition to nearly two million barrels of flour.

CHICAGO AS A RAILWAY CENTER.

For the clearance of this volume of traffic, in addition to the water facilities, there are twenty-seven (27) railways terminating in Chicago. They reach from Chicago to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Lake Superior and the Gulf of Mexico, and all the great cities of the United States and Canada, as well as the borders of Manitoba and Mexico. These lines vary in length from 50 to 7,000 miles.

There are six (6) Union depots in the city, handsome and commodious structures, besides two (2) depots used exclusively by the lines which own them.

A passenger may enter at Chicago a luxuriously furnished sleeping car, and without leaving it, reach all of the principal sea-board cities of the United States, as well as railway lines leading into Canada on

the North, and Mexico on the South. Nine hundred and two exclusively passenger trains arrive and depart at Chicago each day, of which 248 are through or express trains, the remainder, suburban and accommodation trains. It is estimated that fully 175,000 people arrive and depart each day at Chicago.

In the way of warehouses and trackage the railroad facilities are so great that even the tremendous pressure brought about by a World's Fair will hardly be looked upon as a strain. Several belt lines encircle the city, affording connection and transportation facilities with every entering railroad, thus giving direct connection between depots located at a distance from each other.

Add to this modern convenience, the fact that the actual yard facilities for the storage of freight, pending its delivery, are already in excess of local requirements, large as they are, and the fact that in nearly every case they can be increased if necessary, the result is a combination of freight facilities practically perfect.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

To the exhibitor and visitor who will have occasion to test Chicago's accommodations in the matter of hospitality, it may be mentioned that there are upwards of fourteen hundred hotels in the city with an average capacity for housing 100 guests each. In several of the larger hotels upwards of 1,000 people have been entertained, and in the matter of hotel building there are several new structures in process of completion, which will make the hotel accommodations of the city at the date of the Exposition equal to 200,000. In addition to the hotels proper there are upwards of 5,000 private boarding houses and about half that number of tenement flats where strangers can be provided with sleeping accommodations. Conservative figures place the estimate of Chicago's capacity as furnishing accommodation for 300,000 strangers.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation of such an enormous crowd is amply provided for. A system of cable and horse power street cars and suburban railway trains traverses the city in every direction, the daily capacity of which is nearly 3,000,000 passengers. In addition the city will shortly be enriched by at least two elevated railroad systems, which the throng of street traffic has rendered imperative.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The government of this vast community is entrusted to a Mayor and City Council, under whose jurisdiction the administration of the city is conducted in a manner that compares favorably with that of any city of its magnitude. The police force includes 1,036 men, a number which would be inadequate for the proper government of such a metropolis were it not for the admirable system of telegraph stations dotted over the city at distances a quarter of a mile apart, and the police patrol wagons which stand in readiness day and night to be summoned to the scene of a disturbance at a moment's notice.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Admirable as the police system is, the fire department of the city is still more worthy of commendation. The great fire of 1871 taught a severe lesson to the citizens of Chicago, and the result is a fire department unequaled in any city in the world. It includes 56 steam fire engines, 12 chemical engines, 21 hook and ladder trucks, 3 fire boats, 1 stand pipe and water tower, 380 horses and 800 men. On the occasion of distinguished visitors being the guests of the city authorities, it is one of the sights of the city to demonstrate the effectiveness of the fire department. The fire alarm telegraph system places the means at the disposal of any citizen to summon half a dozen fire engines to any point in the city in an incredibly short space of time. The ease and marvellous rapidity with which the department acts in answer to a summons has elicited the admiration of all who have witnessed it.

WATER SUPPLY.

In the matter of water supply Chicago is exceptionally well provided. Lying on the shore of Lake Michigan, the city is never without an abundance of water. At distances from two to four miles from the shore are inlets to subterranean water tunnels, yielding a daily supply of 150,000,000 of gallons. Additional tunnels are now in course of construction and will be completed before the opening of the Exposition. To preserve the waters of Lake Michigan from contamination by city sewage, a system of drainage has been adopted whereby the course of the Chicago river, the present outlet for the sewers, has been reversed and instead of emptying into Lake Michigan, the river is pumped out into other channels inland, thence through the Illinois river to the Mississippi.

POSTOFFICE.

The Chicago postoffice furnishes statistics which perhaps show the metropolitan character of the city better than any other data which may be quoted. Thus it appears that during a single year over 500,000,000 mail packages passed through the office, in addition to 27,000 tons of mail matter transferred from incoming to outgoing trains. The present post office building, which was erected twenty years ago, at a cost of about \$4,000,000, has already been found inadequate to the wants of the department, and an agitation is now in progress to rebuild it on a scale that will make the Chicago postoffice exceed in cubic measurement even the great mail distributing center at St. Martin's, London. In addition to receiving and dispatching local mail, the post office at Chicago is the headquarters for the Sixth Division Railway Mail Service, which employs 856 railway clerks in the distribution of mails on cars throughout Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming. The Inspector in charge at the Chicago post office has under his jurisdiction 10,000 postmasters and their employes, dispersed through the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

THE PRESS OF CHICAGO.

There are 531 newspapers published in Chicago, and the extent of their circulation may be gauged from the statement that 20,000,000

pounds of serial matter finds its way through the Chicago post office annually.

It would be possible to multiply statistics upon statistics showing the wisdom of Congress in selecting Chicago as the seat of the Columbian Exposition. As, for example, that there are nearly 500 churches, with an average weekly attendance of 120,000; twenty-five theatres, with a seating capacity for 35,000; 120 public schools, and so forth. But to recount statistics of a city which yearly adds nearly fifty miles to its buildings would be a futile labor, and, moreover, their present showing would be comparatively inaccurate at the date of the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPOSITION.

The preparations which Chicago has made for the forthcoming Exposition give promise of this celebration being equal to any which the world has seen. Under the terms of the Act of Congress providing for the Exposition, at least \$10,000,000 had to be raised before the President of the United States could issue his proclamation inviting the world to participate in the enterprise. Of this sum the people of Chicago have authorized the municipal government to raise \$5,000,000, pledging the City's credit for such amount, and the remaining \$5,000,000 has been forthcoming by public subscription to the stock of the local corporation. Of the latter organization it may be said that it fairly represents the people of the Western Metropolis, its list of 30,000 shareholders including representatives of every condition of society, trade and profession. The original amount intended to be raised, namely, \$5,000,000, has already been more than subscribed, and the Directors of the Association have every confidence that an additional capital of \$5,000,000 will be forthcoming, thus giving the Exposition a fund of \$15,000,000, in addition to the \$1,500,000 appropriated for the Government Exhibit.



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